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Reprisal Hinted

Die, 85 Hurt In Palestinian Strike in Israel

TEL AVIV, March 12 (UPI)—Prime Minister Menachem Begin today condemned yesterday's massacre of 37 persons who were killed, as "a tragedy that proved the real danger of a future Palestine state."

The 37 terrorists landed at 4:15 a.m. in two rubber dinghies 25 miles north of Tel Aviv, commanded two buses and clashed with Israeli troops at a residential hotel of Tel Aviv. Besides 37 dead, 85 persons were wounded, 40 of whom were still hospitalized today, six in serious condition.

Nine of the terrorists were killed and two were captured. At first it was believed that three would have escaped, and Israeli authorities put a curfew on major cities of territory while sending a vast manhunt. It was called off today, however, when it was determined that the nine were among the dead in the charred wreckage of one of the buses.

Mr. Begin and Defense Minister Moshe Dayan hinted today at the possibility of a reprisal against guerrillas based in Lebanon, from where the Prime Minister said the squad emerged on a mission designed to be hostages to exchange for those held in Israeli jails.

Among the dead was an American woman, free-lance photographer from New York City, whose name was not revealed pending the notification of next kin. One policeman was among the dead and nine others were wounded.

"This is the atrocity perpetrated upon our people yesterday," Mr. Begin said after giving

details of the massacre. It began with the shooting of the American woman on the beach at Ma'agan Michael where the terrorists landed. "We shall not forget."

"There was no need of this outrage to understand that a Palestinian state would be a mortal danger to our nation and our people," he said.

Egypt is demanding self-determination for the Palestinians as part of a peace agreement. Israel opposes it on the ground that it would lead to a Palestinian state in the occupied West Bank of Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

Mr. Begin, in response to a question at his 50-minute news conference about whether Israel would re-battle for the terrorist strike, said: "Those who kill Jews in our time cannot enjoy immunity. We shall eliminate this constant threat. Our fight will be victorious."

Mr. Weizman was asked a similar question on his arrival at Ben-Gurion Airport from the United States and replied, "I'm holding responsible any country from which such raids are launched."

The massacre, he said, "will certainly have an effect on the general atmosphere" of the peace talks. "It reiterated, again, the dangers of having an uncontrollable area in the close vicinity of populated Israel."

Mr. Begin was to have joined Mr. Weizman in the United States today but postponed his trip and "important talks" with President Carter until next week. No new date has been set.

The terrorists, according to Mr. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



One of the terrorists who attacked the bus in Israel is lifted after he was wounded and captured by troops.

Announcement Today

Bonn, Washington Act to Aid Dollar

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, March 12 (UPI)—A two-part plan to help stabilize the U.S. dollar in the world's foreign exchange markets will be jointly announced by the United States and West German governments tomorrow. The Washington Post learned today.

Under the arrangement, the United States will acquire substantial amounts of deutsche marks with which it can intervene to prop up the dollar when markets become "disorderly."

U.S. officials stressed that there would be no change in the character of the intervention policy itself. The purchase of dollars with the augmented supply of marks will be made only to counteract disorderly market conditions, not to prevent the dollar from going down, nor to try to stabilize the dollar at a particular rate.

The United States pledges to make every effort to achieve an energy program and policy that will reduce its dependence on imported oil, thus reducing the 1977 trade deficit, which is one of the root causes of dollar weakness.

The agreement, the result of many weeks of conversation between the two governments, was completed over the weekend by telephone contact between Under Secretary of the Treasury Anthony Solomon and his West German counterpart, Manfred Lahmstein, state secretary of the West German Ministry of Finance.

The moderate right-of-center parties that have ruled France for 30 years are pitted against a Socialist-Communist alliance established by Charles de Gaulle as the underpinning of the Fifth Republic.

President Carter and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt had talked about it on the phone last Thursday. Mr. Schmidt said

that he had promised big pay and Social Security increases and a state

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Expect the Worst

Palestinians on Alert For an Israeli Reprisal

From Wire Dispatches

BEIRUT, March 12—Palestinians went on the alert today in refugee camps and military posts throughout Lebanon fearing reprisals for yesterday's commando raid on the Israeli coast in which 37 Israelis were killed. "We're expecting the worst," a leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization said. He said that a view of Israeli retaliation for acts of commando actions, Palestinians are preparing for a major assault.

The attack, which was claimed by the main commando organization, al-Fatah, was intended to show that there can be no Middle East peace settlement without the Palestinians, according to sources close to the movement's leadership.

Lebanese Disavowal

Lebanese Premier Selim al-Hoss said that Lebanon had nothing to do with the Palestinian attack inside Israel. "Needless to say, Lebanon is not responsible and has nothing at all to do with this operation," he said. "Any attempt to link Lebanon to this action is pure fabrication."

In Washington, President Carter described the attack as "cowardly and senseless" in a personal message of condolence to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin. Mr. Carter's message, delivered to Mr. Begin by U.S. Ambassador George Lewis, said:

"It was with a sense of deep

Tourists Find Surprise Bargains On the Final Day of Legal Sales

She and her husband, Dr. Eli Lane, bought a one-foot-high pair of elephant tusks from which was suspended a silver gong. "We are going to make it the centerpiece on our dining-room table," Dr. Lane said. "We were very lucky."

The ban affected about 200 shops here and an equal number throughout the country, ending a multimillion-dollar industry. It had long been sought by conservationists.

Asked what would happen with the ivory and other articles not purchased, he replied, "Any trophy left unsold will be seized by the government."

"Almost everything we sold. We've suffered a very heavy loss," said the manager of the African Curio Shop. "We sold mostly carvings and we hope to

get other things to keep the business going."

Storeowners had appealed to the government to delay the ban, but their requests were turned down.

The minister for tourism and wildlife, Mathews Oguthi, said today, "I can assure the public and the rest of the world that, from tomorrow, there will be no sale of game trophies or even of any other animal skin in Kenya."

Asked what would happen with the ivory and other articles not purchased, he replied, "Any trophy left unsold will be seized by the government."

"They are really serious with this ban and continue anti-poaching efforts and stamp out this trade, there should be no reason why the game can't recover," said Ellis Monks, the honorary secretary of the World Wildlife Fund in Kenya. "They recover very quickly," he added.

With the exception of two or three stores here, most shops were sold out by this afternoon.

"I am open to confiscation," said Narinder Singh, manager of the International Game and Trophy Store here, but he was not sad; his store was already stocking hi-fi sets.

The government ban on the sale of curios made from wild animals had been sought by conservationists as a companion measure to a hunting ban imposed in May of last year.

"If they are really serious with this ban and continue anti-poaching efforts and stamp out this trade, there should be no reason why the game can't recover," said Ellis Monks, the honorary secretary of the World Wildlife Fund in Kenya. "They recover very quickly," he added.



Based on Computer Projection

Left Takes Early Lead In Elections in France

PARIS, March 12 (UPI)—The Socialist-Communist alliance took a lead over France's ruling center-right parties today on the basis of partial results in the parliamentary election.

Latest computer projections gave the left about 50.5 per cent of the popular vote, compared with 46 per cent for the center-right governing parties.

A huge 83.3 per cent of the 35.4 million registered voters went to the polls in the first round for the election of a new 491-seat Parliament.

Among first-ballot winners were Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac, National Assembly Speaker Edgard Faure and former Prime Ministers Pierre Messmer, Michel Debre and Jacques Chaban-Delmas. All are members of the Gaullist party.

Also re-elected was Agriculture Minister Pierre Mauroy, a member of the incumbent coalition's Social Democratic party.

Ram off for Mitterrand

Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand failed to gain a majority in his home district of the Nilvare department of central France. He is favored to win reelection in next week's runoff.

Prime Minister Raymond Barre was elected with a comfortable majority in the Rhone valley city of Lyon. He will be entering the National Assembly for the first time.

Robert Fabre, the leader of the Radical Left party, allied to Mr. Mitterrand's Socialists, was forced into a runoff in his home district in southwest France.

Also elected were Justice Minister Alain Peyrefitte, Interior Minister Christian Bonnet and Education Minister Rene Habib. But Universities Minister Alice Saunier-Saieh was forced into a runoff. Others failing to get elected on the first round included Gaullist secretary-general Yves Guenot and Jean-Pierre Solans, president of the Republican party founded by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

If the left keeps up its drive in the runoff next Sunday, it could bring a government to power with Communists in it for the first time in France since 1945, a generation.

Socialist party officials asserted that the early results confirmed indications during recent weeks of a strong surge to the left.

The moderate right-of-center parties that have ruled France for 30 years are pitted against a Socialist-Communist alliance that has promised big pay and Social Security increases and a state

takesover of most key industries still in private ownership.

President Giscard d'Estaing warned in an 11th-hour television address to the nation last night that a leftist victory would spell

a new upsurge of inflation, the collapse of the franc, loss of French prestige in the world and surrender to West Germany of the economic leadership of Europe.

"Who among us can resign himself to this?" the President asked.

Under the French system, voting is taking place on two successive Sundays. Citizens 18 and older are entitled to vote. They include more than 5 million who never had voted before.

In the first round, they were confronted by a record 4,268 candidates representing not only the major parties but also scores of splinter groups.

The first round serves in effect as a nationwide primary election, weeding out all but the front-runners.

To win election outright, a candidate had to get at least half of the votes plus one in his own voting district.

So the main interest in the first round was the indication it would provide of the relative strengths in popular votes of the big parties.

The second round of balloting will involve only the front-runners from the first round. It is the second round that will decide, in effect, the party lineups in parliament.

4 Main Groups

In his TV address, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing pointed out that there are four main political groups, and none is likely to have the strength to form a government without allies.

On the right, there are the Gaullists headed by Mr. Chirac, 45. They call for a continuation of the nationalistic policies of De Gaulle.

In the middle are the Center Democrats and Republicans headed by Mr. Barre, 52, a former economics professor, who stands for sound money, tight controls on inflation and gradual social progress.

On the left are three parties that have a much-divided alliance. The largest of these is the newly resurgent Socialists, headed by Mr. Mitterrand, 61, who lost by only a hairbreadth to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing in the 1974 presidential race.

The second largest is the Communist party, headed by Georges Marchais, 57, which has attracted around 5 million votes in every French election since World War II.

A small, third-ranking element in the left alliance is constituted by the Radical Left, headed by Mr. Fabre, 52.

French Captive Freed By Philippine Rebels

ZAMBOANGA CITY, March 12 (UPI)—A French Culture Ministry official kidnapped by Moslem rebels two weeks ago, was freed unharmed today without any ransom being paid, military authorities reported.

Pierre Huguet, 59, was released

on a small island 20 miles south of this port city. He was kidnapped here on Feb. 26 by three men while he was taking photographs of a Moslem district.

Andreotti Names Cabinet

Communist-Backed Regime Takes Office in Italy Today

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, March 12 (NYT)—Whatever the outcome of French elections that will culminate next Sunday, it has become clear that the vote will be the last under the peculiar political system established by Charles de Gaulle as the underpinning of the Fifth Republic.

It seems almost as clear that the elections will fail to mark definitely the new political structure which is gradually, almost surreptitiously, evolving in France. It is widely, although not unanimously, supposed by politicians and their observers that the next government will not last anything like the official parliamentary term of five years, and that there may well be another round of elections later this year or early next year to fix the course of the future.

The prospect of instability that seemed available was to put the Communists in full power. So long as the system of representative democracy and regular elections was maintained, that kind of guaranteed rule obviously could not go on indefinitely. It seems surprising that, indeed, the Gaullist system has lasted as long as it has, but now it is more evident that it has been eroding for a long time.

Key Measures

Among the key constitutional measures that permitted the shift from the Fourth Republic's volatile politics and revolving-door governments were a change from proportional representation to single-member constituencies—which helped polarize the electorate—and the direct election of the president by universal suffrage—which gave him a national mandate independent of parliament. But it is not a real presidential system in the U.S. sense because the relative powers of the executive and parliament are undefined, there is no clear presidential veto and while the legislature, the deputies, can throw out the prime minister and his government.

The regime will depend for survival on promised support from the Communist party—the first time the Marxists have been part of a government's parliamentary majority since the late Premier Aldo Moro was ousted them

from his cabinet in 1947 and trounced them at the polls the following year.

The Communists, helped by government inefficiency and scandals, have since gained in every election and polled 34.5 per cent of the vote in 1976 for the Christian Democrats.

This made the Communists a vital element of any government coalition.

They kept the previous Andreotti government in power for 17 months, then toppled it Jan. 16 and demanded cabinet posts for themselves in an emergency coalition to fight street violence, inflation and unemployment.

Lengthy Bargaining

The Christian Democrats turned down that demand but agreed after lengthy bargaining to accept the Communists as part of the government's parliamentary majority.

The U.S. State Department said in a controversial statement Jan. 12 it did "not favor" increased power for the Italian Communists and questioned the sincerity of their vowed support for Western-style freedoms.

Votes are expected in both houses before the end of the month, with Mr. Andreotti assured of the widest majority ever (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1).

Shoppers Get Last Shot at Kenya Animal Hides

Tourists Find Surprise Bargains On the Final Day of Legal Sales

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Storeowners had appealed to the government to delay the ban, but their requests were turned down.

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He Calls for Carter Aid**Israeli Stance on West Bank Perils Peace Bid, Sadat Says**

CAIRO, March 12 (UPI)—President Anwar Sadat said yesterday that Israel's refusal to evacuate the Jordan West Bank threatened his peace initiative, and he urged President Carter to "shoulder his responsibilities" as a full partner in the peace effort.

The Egyptian leader told newsmen that Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's position on the West Bank "does not only threaten the foundations of the peace talks but threatens the peace initiative itself."

Mr. Begin argues that UN Security Council Resolution 242 does not commit Israel to withdraw from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The United States has rejected this argument and contends that the principle of withdrawal included in the

resolution is applicable to all fronts—Egypt's Sinai peninsula, Syria's Golan Heights and the Jordan West Bank.

May Be Dead End

Asked if he feared his peace initiative would be aborted, Mr. Sadat said: "I fear nothing but God. But it is quite possible that when Berlin adopts this policy, it will lead us nowhere."

He was speaking during a tour of El-Fayoum Province, about 60 miles southwest of Cairo. "America is a full partner. Let us hope President Carter will shoulder his responsibilities as a partner in this problem, in its entirety," Mr. Sadat said.

In a separate interview, Mr. Sadat said that Egypt is prepared to normalize relations with the Soviet Union and restore severed diplomatic ties with five hard-line Arab states on one condition—observance by all of "mutual respect."

But Mr. Sadat vowed, in an interview with the weekly magazine October, that there is no going back on his initiative for peace with Israel, the move that deepened Egypt's long-standing rift with Moscow and brought a diplomatic rupture with Syria, Libya, Algeria, Iraq and South Yemen.

Mutual Respect'

"If the Soviet Union wants to resume [normal] relations with us on the basis of mutual respect, I have no objection at all. Even with regard to the rejoining states, we have no objection," he said.

In his press conference yesterday in El-Fayoum, Mr. Sadat said: "I want to see President Carter as a full partner, as I said in the United States and as American public opinion agreed with me." We were referring to his talks with Mr. Carter last month in Washington.

Asked what a "full partner" meant, Mr. Sadat replied: "It means a lot."

On the shuttle mission of U.S. envoy Alfred Atherton, he said: "I cannot say that shuttle diplomacy has failed. It is true that it has not produced anything concrete, but it still occasionally brings a point here and a point there toward a narrowing of differences. I cannot say, therefore, that it failed."

Egypt, Jordan 'Acceptance'

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—Egypt and Jordan have informed U.S. mediators that they will not insist on an immediate Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank of the Jordan River, a U.S. official said yesterday.

This "increasing acceptance" of an interim arrangement for the contested territory was conveyed to Mr. Atherton during his recent trip to the region, the official said.

Since Israel has offered to hold the issue of sovereignty over the West Bank in abeyance for five years, the Arab position would help resolve the dispute over the future of the territory and its Palestinian residents.

However, the official, who barred identification in briefing reporters, said that Egypt and Jordan have not suggested the kind of interim arrangement they preferred.

Lisbon Reinstates Leftist Admiral

LISBON, March 12 (Reuters)—Vice-Adm. Antonio Ross Coutinho, member of the leftist junta which ruled Portugal after the 1974 coup, will return to active duty next week, it was announced yesterday.

Adm. Ross Coutinho fell from power after an abortive leftist coup in November, 1975. He was forcibly retired in August after appearing before a naval disciplinary council on charges of violating human rights.

But the military Council of the Revolution, Portugal's constitutional watchdog, said that he had been cleared of the charges and ordered back on duty by Adm. Augusto Souto Cruz, chief of the naval staff.

U.K. Gunman Wounds Detective, Kills Self

LONDON, March 12 (AP)—A gunman who shot and wounded a detective, was besieged by dozens of armed police for three hours in London's East End yesterday before killing himself with a bullet in the stomach, the police said.

Neighbors said the gunman, Alan Murphy, 40, from Ireland, was a physical-fitness enthusiast and owned a collection of guns. The police said Mr. Murphy was not connected with Irish terrorists.

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United Press International

Arab Terrorists Slay 37 in Israel Raid

(Continued from Page 1)

Begin and the police, attacked a private car, a taxi, two buses and fired on other private cars from one of the commandeered buses in a 30-mile spree of violence along the coastal highway toward Tel Aviv. They never got to the city. The raiders were stopped at a

police roadblock near the White Stone Country Club, about six miles north of the city in view of rows of apartment blocks and across the road from a used car lot.

The raid began at 4:15 p.m. when the terrorists studied Israel's network of radar and gun-

boat coastal defenses and landed at the kibbutz of Maagan Michael. They came upon the American photographer on the beach, a nature preserve where she often went alone to photograph birds.

They shot her to death.

The death squad trudged across the sand to the coastal highway, avoiding the kibbutz. They stopped a car on the four-lane asphalt road, killing its woman driver.

The terrorists then hopped a taxi and killed all of its passengers. They then stopped a tour bus, carrying picnickers returning from a day's outing to the stalagmite caves near Jerusalem, by firing into the air.

Vehicle Boarded

The terrorists boarded the vehicle. Three stood in front near the driver, who was shot and wounded. Three others stood at the rear exit. The remaining five were scattered through the aisle. They ordered it to Tel Aviv.

Survivors said two women hijackers were the cruelest, refusing to allow the wounded to leave. But others traded cigarettes with the hostages and seemed drunk with success. The survivors said the terrorists shouted "Arafat" and "Palestine," condemning Mr. Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

The terrorists fired on a police jeep at the Givat Olga junction, passing it and killing the policeman.

The tour bus soon overtook an older interurban bus. The terrorists ordered the driver to speed up and overtake the second bus.

As he did, the guerrillas raked the side of the second bus with machine-gun fire, wounding passengers.

They forced the interurban bus to stop and boarded it, heating all of the passengers from that vehicle into the tour bus.

The police set up their main roadblocks at the country club. As the bus approached the police shot out its tires. Terrorists and passengers—who were not tied to their seats—fled from the vehicle into the tour bus.

The terrorists took up positions along the heavily traveled road and in some dense underbrush. They fired mortars, shells and threw a grenade at the bus, causing it to explode and burn.

Twenty-five charred bodies or parts of bodies, some unidentified, were found in the bus hours later.

"They came here in order to kill the Jews," Mr. Begin said. The terrorist carried a portable rocket launcher, a light mortar, grenades, machine-guns and sub-machine-guns, he said.

The government-run radio quoting a police report to Mr. Begin, said the goal of the terrorists was to seize a luxury hotel along Tel Aviv's seashore similar to an incident three years ago in which a hotel was taken over.

Eleven persons died in that raid.

Spain Actors' Case Sparks Two Protests

MADRID, March 12 (UPI)—Scattering garbage through downtown streets, youths clashed with riot police today during an attempt in Barcelona to protest the imprisonment of four actors, while in Madrid 7,000 dancing, singing youths turned out in the Vista Alegre bullring for a song festival held in support of the actors.

He also said that he had a "fruitful exchange of views" with British Prime Minister James Callaghan. The topics in London included important questions of international relations and Yugoslavia's views on nonalignment, he said.

British officials reported that Mr. Callaghan and President Tito were in full agreement on the need for a quick settlement of the Eritrean-Somali conflict.

U.S. officials have responded that one of the problems is an inadequate rate of economic expansion in West Germany, compared to the United States.

Gives Conditions on U.K., U.S. Plan**Smith Open on Call for New Talks**

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 12 (UPI)—Prime Minister Ian Smith today left open the possibility that he might accept the British-U.S. call for a new majority-rule conference attended by the militant guerrilla-backed Patriotic Front.

But voicing a demand that the United States, Britain and the Patriotic Front would be likely to resist strongly, Mr. Smith said that such a conference would have to avoid taking up issues on which he and three moderate black leaders have already reached an accord.

He also said, in a televised address, that any decision on attending a new conference would be taken jointly by himself and the three moderates—Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Rev. Ndabandera Sithole and tribal chief Jeremiah Chirau.

The four men last week signed a majority-rule agreement that the Patriotic Front has called a sellout and that the United States and Britain have, called inadequate to end the five-year-old guerrilla war.

Still Beholden'

Mr. Smith charged that Washington and London have withheld support for the accord, which provides for a predominantly black interim government to rule until a full transfer of power on Dec. 31, because "they are still beholden to the Patriotic Front."

Britain and the United States have called for a new conference to involve the front in majority-rule efforts and because they believe that the Salisbury agreement does not make adequate security provisions during a transitional period.

"I must make it very clear that any decision to attend such discussions would be taken jointly by the four leaders who signed what I might call the Salisbury agreement," Mr. Smith said.

"I believe the form of us would have to be satisfied that the purpose would not be to reopen discussion on matters on which we have already reached agreement. That would be a fruitless waste of valuable time which was would prefer to devote to implementing our agreement."

The Patriotic Front has said that the Salisbury accord, which provides constitutional safeguards for whites in the first decade of black rule, would leave power in white hands.

Front Leaders in U.S.

WASHINGTON, March 12 (UPI)—Secretary of State Cyrus Vance tried yesterday to persuade Rhodesian guerrilla leaders to get together with rival black factions on a compromise plan for bringing about black majority-rule in Rhodesia.

However, after a two-hour meeting at the State Department, the two heads of the Patriotic Front—Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe—remained firm in their rejection of the internal settlement signed March 3 by the three moderate black leaders and Mr. Smith.

Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo said again yesterday that they consider the British-U.S. plan as "the only basis for negotiation."

Although they did not rule out the possibility of talks with the nationalist leaders who joined them, they insisted that it would have to be on the basis of the British-U.S. plan rather than the internal settlement.

Richard Moore Jr., assistant secretary of state for African affairs,

secretary of state for African

affairs, said "it was a discussion that had to take place. We needed to explain to them what we want to do and hear their reaction."

are going to have to think over."

Guerrilla Attack

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 12 (UPI)—Black insurgents pledged to fight the internal majority-rule agreement, have attacked the country's biggest coal mining complex with rockets, mortars and assault teams, th military command said yesterday.

A communiqué said that black civilians were killed and six wounded in the attack Friday evening on the complex at the northwestern town of Wandama 5 miles from the Zambian border.

3 Said Wounded at Funeral For South Africa's Sobukwe

By John F. Burns

posed mainly of young supporters of the militant Black Consciousness movement.

The incuse, which delayed the funeral, which lasted 30 minutes, subsided after Chief Buthelezi left. After nearly four hours of bitter political speeches interspersed with hymns and prayers, the body of Mr. Sobukwe, who was 53, was reverently carried through a cemetery for his campaign against apartheid and minority rule.

Several shots were fired as an angry crowd forced through the gate where the funeral was held. The youths spat on the 49-year-old tribal leader and threw rocks at him, calling him a "sellout."

The shots were reportedly fired by an aide to Mr. Buthelezi in an attempt to hold back the crowd, which appeared to be com-

ing from the rural "homeland" he served for Zulus.

Mr. Buthelezi, who was jailed and restricted under a government banning order for the last 17 years of his life, was a bitter opponent of those like Chief Buthelezi, who accept leadership positions in government-created political institutions for blacks.

Although the Zulu leader also strongly opposes apartheid, he serves as Chief Minister of KwaZulu, the rural "homeland" he served for Zulus.

After the fighting was brought under control, Brig. A. A. Coetzee, divisional commissioner of police for the southwestern Cape Province, said that three youths, aged 18 and one 13, had been admitted to the local hospital with bullet wounds. However, none of the youths had a flesh wound, said anyone struck by bullet.

The police official said that one of the youths had a flesh wound in the chest, one had been hit in the hand and the third in the leg. He said that the police had not determined who had fired the shots, but that none of the own men, a group that attended in plain clothes as well as in uniform, had fired any shots. "The whole matter is under investigation," he said.

An atmosphere of tension pervaded the funeral procession even before Mr. Sobukwe's coffin reached the sports ground from the shabby black township nearby, where he was born. About 300 youths led the cortège down the town's main street, taunting white police officers and bystanders with cries of "white pigs" and "death to Vorster," a reference to Prime Minister John Vorster.

De Gaulle's Political System Draws to End

(Continued from Page 1)

Alliances and coalitions are once again the crucial physiology. The Socialists are the largest group, with over a quarter of the vote; the Communists, Gaullists and Jacques Chirac's neo-Gaullists are roughly even with about one-fifth of the vote each.

There remains an overall divide between right and left, which Mr. Giscard d'Estaing would like to break down the rest of the way to establish the broad central plateau of most Western politics. An important group among the Socialists agrees, although they dispute with the President whether he or they should dominate the left-center terrain. But there are also sharp divisions on both sides of the barricade, with Communists and Socialists in head-on conflict, and as sharp if less ideological a battle between the President's backers and former Prime Minister Chirac's neo-Gaullists.

That is a major reason for the outlook of instability, intrigue and a shifting foothold for whatever government is patched together after the elections. It is seriously aggravated by the socio-economic atmosphere. If the left

wins, its drastic economic program is likely to produce a panic among businessmen. Communist control of the most important labor union can mean strikes, demonstrations and deliberate disorder as additional pressure for concessions from their ostensible Socialist allies. If the government coalition squirms through the bitterness of the losses may come to be expressed in the streets. Mr. Mendès France, looked upon now as the sage of another era, flatly predicted "chaos" in such circumstances.

Some kind of constitutional reform can be expected in the near future to try to accommodate these tensions. It will almost surely deal with the electoral system and the relation between the prime minister and the president. The left is committed to restoring proportional representation. Aides say Mr. Giscard d'Estaing would like to do that himself. But since Mr. Chirac's group opposes such a change, it might be impossible to get the reform through the legislature if the government side retained control. Another route would be by referendum, but that would mean renewing

French voters' preference in the first round of elections, supporting the candidate or party they like best, and their fears in the second round, rejecting the one they dislike most. It is not even that simple this time because a large number of voters are finding that what they most like and dislike are packaged together—Communists and Socialists against the President's vaguely reformist group and neo-Gaullists.

All indications are that the next government, whatever it is, will have a rocky passage.

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Miners, Operators Share Same Interest

WASHINGTON, March 12 (UPI)—Last-ditch bargaining to end the coal miners' strike, 97 days old, continued here yesterday in an atmosphere of resilience, if not optimism, as a feeling on both sides was that, if they failed to reach a settlement this weekend, three decades of industry-wide bargaining relationship could be destroyed.

Talks between the United Mine

Workers and the major coal companies were described by both sides last night as "making some progress." A union leader said the industry's new bargaining chairman, Nicholas Camicis, a former miner and former union member, who is chairman of the Princeton Co., was "more realistic." Mr. Camicis was the industry spokesman who said there had been "some progress" yesterday. "There's feeling that maybe we

are starting to move a little bit," said Kenneth Dawe, a member of the UMW negotiating team who is president of the 20,000-member union district in Illinois.

"The people sitting across the table on the other side are trying to be more realistic. We are getting more background as to what their problems are—what can be done," Mr. Dawe said last night. The negotiations center now on the future of the pioneering

To Win Support for Treaties

Senate Leaders Back Panama Compromise

By John H. Averill

WASHINGTON, March 12.—In an effort to win critically needed votes for the Panama Canal treaty, Senate leaders have agreed to support a compromise proposal that could lead to a permanent U.S. military presence in Panama.

The unexpected decision Friday by Senate leaders of both parties is aimed at enlisting the support of a bloc of senators whose final say on how they would vote

has thrown the fate of the treaties into doubt.

The Carter administration, which has resisted treaty changes, withheld a decision on the proposal but agreed to consider it—a concession that reflects its deepening concern over the treaties' prospects of ratification.

Under the compromise, the Senate would adopt a declaration that would, if both nations later agreed, authorize new U.S.-Panamanian negotiations once the treaties are ratified. These talks would consider the question of continuing the U.S. military presence in Panama when control of the canal passes to that nation in the year 2000.

To Alleviate Anxieties

As it now stands, the treaty guaranteeing the permanent neutrality of the canal would require the United States to close all of its military bases in Panama after 1999. The threatened loss of U.S. bases has caused concern among some potential supporters of the treaties. The Senate proposal seeks to allay such anxieties by opening the possibility of a continuing military presence.

There was no immediate reaction from the Panamanian government.

The compromise was presented to Vice-President Mondale and Senate leaders by Sen. Herman Talmadge and Sen. Sam Nunn, both Georgia Democrats.

Senate Majority Whip Alan Cranston, D-Calif., said that the proposal, if adopted by the Senate next week as expected, would not require a new plebiscite by Panamanian voters. He said that the proposal would be in the form of a reservation attached to the neutrality treaty or as an amendment to the resolution of ratification of that treaty. He added that it would not be offered as a treaty amendment, which would require a new Panamanian plebiscite.

The Senate rejected two pro-

posed treaty amendments Friday that would have continued the U.S. military presence in Panama after 1989.

The Senate leaders' acceptance of the Talmadge-Nunn proposal came as treaty proponents and opponents stepped up pressure on the bloc of 12 uncommitted senators.

Five Votes Short

So far, administration forces cannot count more than 62 sure votes for the treaties. That is five short of the two-thirds majority or 67 votes if all 100 senators are present, required by the Constitution for approval of a treaty.

Until recently, treaty supporters had been reasonably confident that they could muster the necessary votes when the first snowfall comes on Thursday—the vote on the neutrality treaty. But when Senate leaders made less progress than they had expected in cracking the uncommitted bloc, they decided that a compromise was needed.

The other treaty would permit a gradual Panamanian takeover of the operation of the canal, with the United States retaining control until the year 2000. A vote on that treaty is expected shortly after the Senate returns from its 10-day Easter recess, which begins on Friday.

© Los Angeles Times.

Man Held in N.Y. Death of Moon Sect Woman

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—

A 31-year-old man has been arrested in the Feb. 25 slaying of a Frenchwoman who was a member of the Rev. Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church, police said yesterday.

They said that Robert Fowler was charged with murder in the death of Chedidane Coste, whose body was found in a courtyard. Authorities said that she had apparently been thrown from the top of a building in East Harlem.

30-year-old industry-financed health and pension funds.

The 14 negotiators are meeting in a small hotel room here without the presence of representatives of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service who had presided over the talks since the fall. The new setup was evidence of the two parties' growing alliance against the government.

But it was neither the back-to-work order issued earlier last week under the Taft-Hartley Act nor the threat of seizure of the mines by government order that pushed the two sides to the bargaining table. It was the government's reference to the dispute as an "impasse."

If certain terms are met under the labor law, either side's obligation to continue bargaining with a deadlocked adversary can be dissolved by a declaration of "impasse." President Carter, Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall and other government spokesmen last week repeatedly—and presumably knowingly—spoke of the oral "impasse." The word made each side cringe.

Effect of "Impasse"

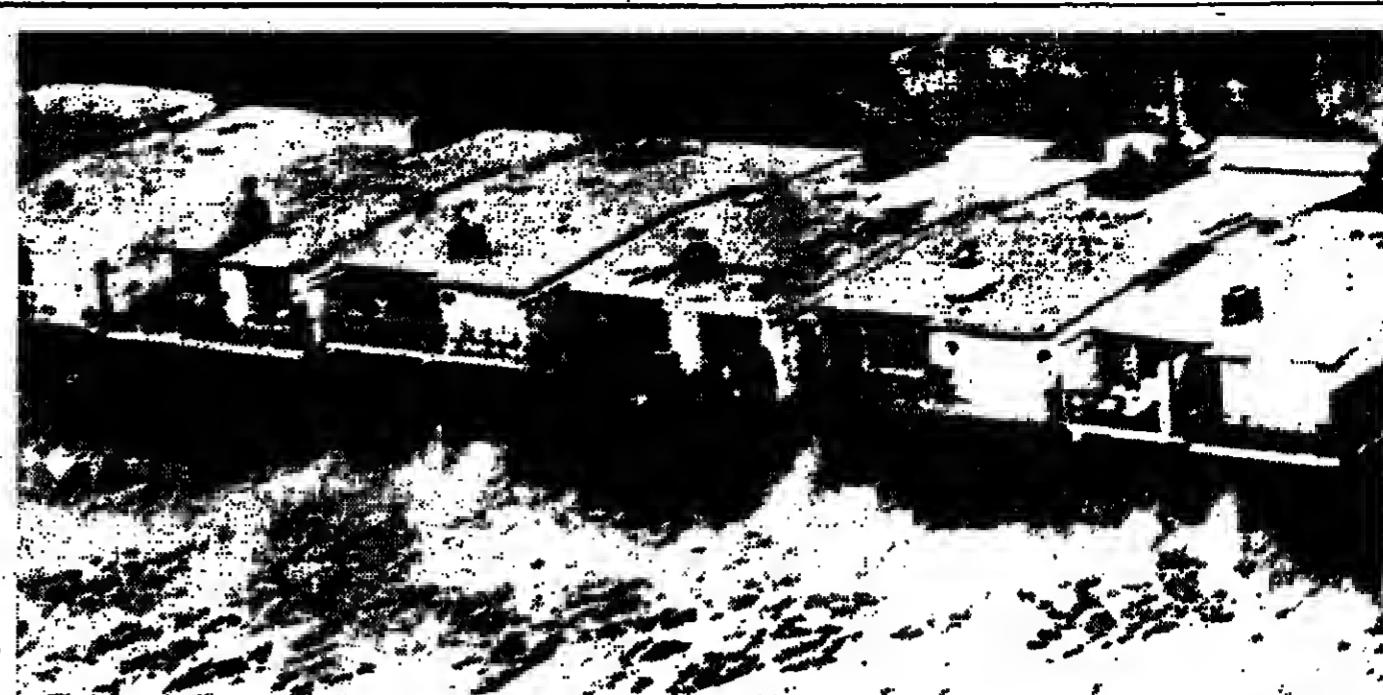
The effect of an "impasse" in bargaining between the UMW and the Bituminous Coal Operators Association, a group created in 1950 to regularize coal negotiations, would be to force upon the already divided union the costly prospect of separate negotiations with company units or regional groupings of coal operators.

The union, under Arnold Miller, the 56-year-old former miner elected as a "reformist" in 1972, has already shown itself barely able to conduct one set of national negotiations, much less scores or hundreds of them simultaneously.

In trying unsuccessfully to persuade the 160,000 strikers to accept the terms they rejected last weekend in a referendum, Mr. Miller said the cost of multiple negotiations would "bankrupt" the union.

The UMW has not been collecting \$800,000 a month in dues since Dec. 6 when this strike began and, according to an internal union memorandum, will be out of cash by the end of this month and \$500,000 in the red by May 1.

From the industry's viewpoint, "impasse" and a revival of the competing, multiple-unit bargaining of the 1920s to 1940s would be costly in terms of added labor unrest at a time when big coal sees an opportunity for an enormous rise in production and profits to meet the nation's energy needs.



Associated Press
Along southern California's Malibu Beach, high tides these days bring major problems to beach dwellers. On the road behind the houses, moving vans are loading furniture and personal possessions of residents.

Rocks Replace Stars as Attraction of California Gold Coast

MALIBU, Calif., March 12 (NYT)—Juggling huge boulders as if they were basketballs, big yellow skip-loaders snorted along the sands of California's Gold Coast, trying to haul away homes of the rich and famous against further devastating assaults by storm-driven Pacific winds.

In a curious role-reversal, the machines and rocks were the stars and the usual luminaries the spectators.

Merle Oberon looked on with her accustomed impassivity. William Wyler, the film director, a camera strung around his neck, hopped among piles of wet sand, pausing to peer through the viewfinder.

Others watched from windows in the homes strung along

Says Congress Must Amend Law

GAO Challenges Carter Plan to Phase Out Breeder Reactor

By Peter Masley

WASHINGTON, March 12 (WP)—Controller General Elmer Staats has told the Carter administration that it cannot legally phase out the controversial Clinch River breeder reactor and that any government official who approves spending to terminate the project will be held personally liable for the debt.

Mr. Staats, head of the congressional General Accounting Office, warned the administration Friday of his intention "to disallow expenditures that do not accord with opinions" of the GAO contending that the administration has no choice under law but to build the \$2 billion Tennessee project.

The project can be phased out only if Congress amends the law authorizing it, he said. Congress

repeatedly has rejected Carter administration efforts to stop construction of the reactor.

Mr. Staats' action was triggered by President Carter's signing into law last Tuesday a supplemental appropriations bill that contained \$8 million for Clinch River, a demonstration nuclear reactor that, in produc-

tion, makes more plutonium than it uses.

In a White House press release on the signing, Mr. Carter reiterated his position that the Clinch River reactor is a waste of taxpayer money and that an unspecified portion of the \$80 million would be used to "terminate further" the project "in an orderly way."

Mr. Staats is empowered to assess personal liability for misuse of public funds. The last time he threatened to use this power was in 1974, to secure an end of the

Secret Service protection for ex-Vice-President Spiro Agnew four months after he left office.

Carter Assailed Project

Last April Mr. Carter assailed the Clinch River project and said that he would ask Congress to eliminate funds for it. During his 1976 campaign for the White

House he said that he would develop a policy to control the spread of plutonium, which is used to manufacture nuclear weapons. Pro-nuclear groups want to move atomic power plants away from using uranium and into plutonium and Clinch River is supposed to demonstrate the feasibility of doing this. It would use reprocessed plutonium as a fuel and "breed" additional plutonium that could be used as a fuel.

Congress has supported the Clinch River project and has had the GAO's legal opinions as a weapon. In opinions in June and December last year, Mr. Staats held that the law authorizing Clinch River said funds could be spent only for "the design, development, construction and operation" and that "they may not be used to terminate such activities."

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Protesters Rout March By U.S. Nazis

ST. LOUIS, March 12 (UPI).—Members of the National Socialist party of America were routed yesterday by a hall of snowballs mixed with an occasional stone or bottle as they attempted to march through the shopping district of an old German neighbourhood in South St. Louis.

Under heavy police protection, the 41 uniformed Nazis, who had gathered here for what they termed a national convention, set forth in a truck draped with banners reading "Remember Rockwell" and "White Power."

They had a city permit to march. But despite a bus and two vans loaded with policemen, a motorcycle escort and foot patrolmen along the route, they decided—upon seeing the several hundred apparently hostile onlookers gathered along the sidewalks—to remain in their truck.

Police use batons against anti-Nazi demonstrators in St. Louis as 41 members of the Revolutionary Socialist party (below) ride through southside of the city.



As the procession sped along with the Nazis chanting, the crowd responded with snowballs, which the youthful storm troopers fended off, as best they could, with swastika-be-decked shields. There were no apparent injuries.

After Slaying of Policeman, Lawyers' Resignation

Terror Suspects Boast of Victory as Turin Trial Is Delayed

TURIN, March 12 (UPI).—Members of Italy's most feared urban guerrilla gang issued a victory statement yesterday after their trial was postponed following the killing of a policeman and the defection of four more lawyers.

"The trial against our armed struggle has blown up in your hands," 49 accused members of the Red Brigades said in a statement handed to court officials.

"Your mammoth lineup of men and equipment, your display of state terrorism could not prevent an armed unit from executing a high official of the local anti-guerrilla forces," the statement said.

Defendants handed over the statement after presiding Judge Giusto Barboro barred one of them from reading it in court from the steel cage where the 15 chief defendants were held in handcuffs.

Civil Lawyers

Judge Barboro adjourned the hearing until tomorrow after four lawyers whom he chose by lot as defense attorneys excused themselves on grounds that they specialized in civil rather than criminal cases.

Four other court-appointed lawyers had refused to serve on Friday, shortly after a terrorist command killed police warrant officer Rosario Berardi with seven bullets as he waited for a streetcar outside his home. Mr. Berardi, a former member of Turin's anti-terrorism squad, had arrested several of the defendants and had been scheduled to testify in the trial.

The Red Brigades trial will not begin, tomorrow or ever, an anonymous telephone caller said after the killing. "Today we hit Berardi, tomorrow it will be a judge or one of his relatives."

Judge Barboro appointed four more lawyers to replace the defectors for tomorrow's hearing. Among them is Maria Magnani Nova, a socialist member of Parliament.

Athens Bomb Hurts 18

ATHENS, March 12 (UPI).—Eighteen people were injured, none seriously, when a bomb exploded in a theater showing a Russian film yesterday. Police believed the attack was the work of ultrarightists.

Judge Barboro had to interview nearly 150 candidates earlier this month before he found 14 people willing to take the risk of serving as jurors. The 14 also included a woman politician, Radical party secretary Adelaide Agnelli.

The 49 defendants, including the founder of the Red Brigades, Renato Curcio, face charges of kidnapping and forming an armed band to overthrow Italy's political and social order. They could get up to 25 years in prison if convicted.

Rome's appeals court ordered the Turin court to take over

proceedings against six alleged Red Brigade members who were charged in Milan. A Rome judge said that contrary to early interpretations, this order did not require a postponement of the trial against the Turin 49.

Two earlier trials of the 49, in 1976 and last year, were called off after the assassinations of a judge and a lawyer and the defection of a jury.

Extremists' Revenge

ROME, March 12 (Reuters).—Communist extremists bombed two police stations, a church hall

and two offices of the ruling Christian Democratic party here early yesterday in reprisals for the death last year of a leftist medical student. No one was injured.

A self-styled Communist group, named after the student who left his says was killed by police, claimed responsibility for the attack.

The bombs, which blew out windows and doors and damaged furniture and police cars, exploded one after the other for 90 minutes.

"We have taken reprisal actions against those politically and materially responsible for Francesco Lorusso's death," the group said in a communiqué.

Mr. Lorusso was shot dead during street violence in Communist-controlled Bologna a year ago. A policeman was arrested when a magistrate opened an inquiry into the death, but he was released after inconclusive findings.

Students Protest Re-Election of Indonesia Chief

JAKARTA, March 12 (AP).—Anti-government violence erupted yesterday as the Indonesian parliament began a two-week session in which it will elect President Suharto, the only candidate, to his third five-year term.

The Vice-President of Indonesia, Sultan Hamengku Buwono, announced yesterday that he will not run for re-election with Gen. Suharto. He cited health reasons.

The sultan will be replaced by Adam Malik, a civilian who has spent 40 years in politics, 11 of them as foreign minister. Mr. Malik currently is parliament speaker.

Government sources said that Mr. Malik may be able to help reconcile Mr. Suharto and dissident students, who have been campaigning for a "clean and democratic" government.

Two truckloads of high school students protesting Mr. Suharto's re-election were arrested yesterday. In another incident, youths smashed doors and windows in a shopping center before being dispersed by troops.

An official statement said on Friday that the United States would bargain with Moscow on stopping development of the weapon. The official press has repeatedly argued against its deployment in Western Europe, which is the area where Western military men believe it would be most useful in case of a Soviet attack.

An official statement by Tass reiterated Moscow's readiness to agree on a joint Soviet-U.S. ban on the neutron bomb. But it said that any attempt to link the bomb "with other questions which have no relation to it" would be regarded as "unacceptable to the Soviet Union."

Ever since President Carter announced plans to develop the neutron bomb, a nuclear weapon that would kill people with its deadly spray of neutrons but leave buildings and other inanimate objects intact, the Soviet government has waged a vigorous campaign of opposition, warning that its presence in any arsenal would increase the chances of nuclear war.

Joint Ban

Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, proposed on Dec. 23 that both nations jointly renounce manufacture of the bomb, and he indicated that if Washington went ahead with its production the Soviet Union would produce it also.

A month later, Mr. Brezhnev

sent letters to the heads of governments of the NATO countries warning against development of the weapon. The official press has repeatedly argued against its deployment in Western Europe, which is the area where Western military men believe it would be most useful in case of a Soviet attack.

Mr. Brown said Friday that he thought that the United States could bargain with Moscow on stopping development, if the Russians would forgo development of advanced weaponry on their side. Without referring to Mr. Brown, Tass denounced "subterfuges of this kind" which it said were "calculated for naive people, but cannot deceive the world public."

Tass is authorized to state that the Soviet Union again reaffirms its proposal and calls upon the United States for a mutual denunciation of the production of the neutron weapon. The Soviet government is ready to start negotiations on this issue any time and conclude a relevant international agreement."

10th Kidnapping in Italy

CATANZARO, Italy, March 12 (UPI).—Bandits early today kidnapped Francesco Pachio, 46, a southern landowner, in Italy's 16th reported abduction of the year, police said.

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Personnel Shake-Up at White House Is Seen in Offing

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, March 12 (WP).—The first significant shake-up in the White House staff since Jimmy Carter became President is expected to begin within the next few weeks.

Hamilton Jordan, who is increasingly playing the role of an undivided chief of staff, has been conducting a top-to-bottom review of White House operations and reportedly is close to a decision on personnel shifts.

It is not known whose replacement Mr. Jordan will recommend to President Carter. But indications are that the shifts are likely to be concentrated at the levels just below that of the top half dozen assistants, where one official said, "we are painfully thin."

Mr. Jordan's reappraisal comes at a time when President Carter is under perhaps the greatest political pressure since taking office, with signs of strain showing as the administration attempts to cope with simultaneous challenges from the coal strike, the Panama Canal treaties and the energy legislation impasse, to the stalled negotiations in the Middle East and the Soviet threats to detente.

Not Up to Job

Mr. Jordan's comments to associates in recent days indicate that he has reached the conclusion, voiced for months by others less influential in the administration, that the White House as presently staffed is not measuring up to the job at hand.

Mr. Jordan is known to have discussed possible changes of assignment with several people now on the White House staff, but it could not be learned whether he has approached others outside the executive office complex about joining the staff.

No expansion of the staff is contemplated, it was learned, so there will inevitably have to be dismissals or reassessments of present staff members. Mr. Jordan is reported to have told one person he interviewed, "The problem is not quantitative; it's qualitative."

According to several sources, Mr. Jordan, whose own role as the principal Carter staff assistant clearly seems to have survived the recent spate of adverse publicity about his personal life,

is moving with an authority in the personnel area which suggests that he has a mandate from the President to tighten up operations.

Hates to Fire

But Mr. Carter's personal aversion to difficult personnel decisions is so well known to his long-time associates that some of them are still skeptical that many changes will be made. "He just hates to fire anyone," said one official. Another described President Carter as being "as soft on people as he is hard when it comes to money."

Even First Lady Rosalynn Carter is reported to have complained to friends that the President cuts her off when she suggests that some members of his staff are inadequate.

Special Claims

But all three of those senior aides have special claims on Mr. Carter's loyalty and there is no indication that the criticism of

them is serious enough to put their jobs in jeopardy.

Mrs. Costanza, who handles public liaison with a wide variety of outside groups, is the only woman on the senior staff and was an early political backer of Mr. Carter.

Mr. Watson, who handles intergovernmental relations and Cabinet liaison, is a protégé of Mr. Carter's close friend, Atlanta lawyer Charles Kirby. Mr. Lipschitz, another Atlantan, was treasurer of Mr. Carter's campaign for governor and president.

One senior assistant who received

a good deal of outside criticism in President Carter's first year is clearly highly regarded inside the White House. He is congressional liaison chief Frank Moore. Both Mr. Carter and Mr. Jordan have

Citing Apartheid

Citibank, in Policy Reversal, Halts Loans to South Africa

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, March 12 (NYT).—In a reversal of its long-standing public policy, Citibank, the nation's second-largest bank, has decided not to make loans to the government of South Africa, or to government-owned manufacturing and utility enterprises.

The policy announcement was contained in a proxy statement mailed Friday to shareholders of Citicorp, Citibank's parent company.

Along with other major U.S. banks, Citibank has been criticized as a supporter of the South African policy of apartheid for participating in major loan consortiums.

Citibank refused to disclose the amount of its current loans to South Africa, but it is one of 11 U.S. banks responsible for most of the \$2 billion in outstanding loans to that country at the beginning of 1977, according to a recent U.S. Senate report.

The report indicated that Citibank had participated in \$467 million worth of syndicated loans to South Africa, mostly to government bodies like the Electricity Supply Corp., from 1974 through 1976.

Proxy Statement

Citibank said last year that it was "moderating" its business involvement with South Africa, but stopped short of declaring that it would not lend to the government.

In its new proxy statement, Citicorp said: "Specifically, Citibank is not making balance of payments loans in South Africa nor making loans to the government of South Africa. Instead, Citicorp is limiting its credit

selectively to constructive private sector activities that create jobs and which benefit all South Africans."

It was not clear why Citibank decided not to make any new loans to the South African government. The bank repeated its former statement that it regarded apartheid as "having a negative effect on South Africa's economic viability."

U.S. bankers have been reluctant to rule out loans to the South African government, even

Obituaries

Songwriter Tolchard Evans, Composed 'Lady of Spain'

LONDON, March 12 (AP).—Songwriter Tolchard Evans, 77, whose music swept dance halls in the 1920s and 1930s, died in London yesterday.

During his career he wrote more than 1,000 songs and critics dubbed him Britain's Irving Berlin. His best known song was "Lady of Spain," which he composed in 1931.

His first big hit was "Barce-

Baroness Tweedsmuir

LONDON, March 12 (Reuters).—Lady Tweedsmuir, 63, former chairman of the European Communities Committee of the Lords, died yesterday.

During a political career that began in 1956 she supported British involvement in Europe and was an early delegate to the Council of Europe. She negotiated the pact that ended Britain's 1973 "cold war" with Iceland over fishing rights.

Tenzing Namgyal

NEW DELHI, March 12 (AP).—Tenzing Namgyal, 25, crown prince of Sikkim until it was annexed by India in 1975, was killed in an auto accident yesterday in the Sikkimese capital of Gangtok, the Indian news agency Samachar reported.

Sophia Vembu

ATHENS, March 12 (AP).—Sophia Vembu, 62, called the "Victory Singer" for her wartime songs mocking Hitler and Mussolini, died yesterday.

Romanians in Damascus

DAMASCUS, March 12 (Reuters).—Romanian Premier Mihai Manescu arrived yesterday at the head of an official delegation for the latest visit to Syria.

Claude François

PARIS, March 12 (UPI).—Pop singer Claude François, 39, one of France's foremost pop singers, electrocuted himself in the bathroom of his Paris apartment yesterday. Fans rushed to his aid and screamed, wept and rolled the ground in mourning.

François was forced to put his bandages to hold back the crowd of admirers, mostly teenagers.

Mr. François was killed by electric shock while changing light bulb after he had drawn bath. Despite efforts by frenzied fans and a doctor to reactivate his heart, the singer died shortly after the accident.

Mr. François, born in Israeli Egypt, became famous in 1965 with a song he composed, "Bell Belles, Belles."

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ALL THE PM'S MEN—In what is believed to be the first time that a British prime minister and his Cabinet have been photographed during a session at 10 Downing Street, Prime Minister Callaghan, at left corner of the fireplace, is surrounded by members of his government in a photo made recently by David Cairns.

After Meeting Caramanlis

Ecevit Puts Blame on Carter, Not Congress, for Arms Delay

By Nicholas Gage

MONTREUX, Switzerland, March 12 (NYT)—A conference of the leaders of Greece and Turkey ended here yesterday with an attack on the Carter administration by Turkish Premier Ecevit.

After Premier Constantine Caramanlis of Greece had departed for Athens, the Turkish Premier charged that the U.S. administration was responsible for holding up military aid to Turkey.

Mr. Ecevit said he was so angry that he had sent a message to Washington in the middle of his talks with Mr. Caramanlis, a note in which he threatened "to review many of our policies" toward the United States.

The two Premiers did not reach agreement on any issues between their countries, but a communiqué said they would continue their talks at a later stage "to obtain practical results."

Stance Hardened

Mr. Ecevit's pique at Washington apparently had an effect on his talks with Mr. Caramanlis. Greek delegation sources said the Turk had appeared flexible in the first meeting Friday morning but took a more hardened stance when the talks resumed in the evening.

He told friends that he had

received information between sessions that Washington would base its support for resumption of military aid on developments not only in Cyprus but in the entire eastern Mediterranean, which the Turkish leader believed meant Greece.

Mr. Ecevit apparently felt that the United States was trying to induce him to make concessions, and he reacted by taking a hard line.

"Thus far the United States administration has claimed that the difficulties in restoring Turkish-American cooperation came from Congress," he said. "But in recent days quite a large number of congressmen seem to have adopted a very realistic and constructive attitude and asked the Carter administration's position on the matter so they could speed up the procedures. The administration's response has been, to say the least, rather vague and rather unhelpful. So we have

Quake Rocks Sicily

MESSINA, Sicily, March 12 (AP)—Thousands fled into the streets last night when an earthquake rocked Sicily and southern Italy. Authorities said the quake, rated at 6 degrees on the Mercalli scale of 12, was centered in the Mediterranean about 10 miles southeast of Taormina.

Negative Surprise'

The Turkish leader said Mr. Vance's statement came "as a surprise in the negative sense" in his talks with Mr. Caramanlis. "We can't help getting the feeling that American politics was somehow being involved in the discussions we were having tête-à-tête in Montreux."

Mr. Ecevit said that his meeting with Mr. Caramanlis was successful in establishing "a climate of mutual confidence."

The communiqué said the two leaders would resume their discussions "with the conviction that they would be able to obtain practical results that will open the way for concrete solutions to the various problems that have been damaging Turkish-Greek relations."

While Mr. Ecevit had said from the outset that concrete results should not be expected from the initial meeting, he had hoped to reach agreement on some issues.

Mr. Ecevit seemed particularly distressed by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's statement Thursday to the House Appropriations Committee that the administration would wait for the conclusion of the Montreux meetings and the submission of Turkish proposals for a Cyprus settlement before deciding whether to press for approval of mutual defense agreements with Turkey and Greece.

Turkey Protests

ATHENS, March 12 (Reuters)—Turkey yesterday protested to Greece over bomb attacks on three Turkish Embassy cars here. An organization calling itself the Armenian Secret Army has claimed responsibility for the attacks.

Arms Surrender Ordered

NICOSIA, March 12 (AP)—President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus yesterday gave the Greek-Cypriot Eoka-B underground until May 15 to surrender all its weapons unconditionally. A presidential statement said those responding to the offer would not be prosecuted.

By H. D. S. Greenway

JERUSALEM, March 12 (UPI)—Since 1975, UN observers in Lebanon have been robbed, wounded and shot at and had their trucks, jeeps, radios and other equipment taken at gunpoint by the various warring factions.

Although many news stories have been written about the plight of the unarmed UN observers, one thing the UN peacekeeping force in the Middle East has never done is to publicly complain. The reasoning was that the UN thought that a public complaint would hurt its image of impartiality.

For the first time, the UN publicly complained yesterday.

In two press releases, the UN command announced that on March 7, while trying to change personnel at its observation post at El Kham, near the Israeli border, the UN observers came under fire between Christians and Palestinians fighting in the area. One UN observer suffered a broken arm and shrapnel wounds from mortar rounds fired from positions in the Christian-controlled areas," according to the UN.

Vehicles Are Destroyed

"Additionally, two clearly identifiable UN vehicles were completely destroyed by tank and mortar fire from the Christian-controlled areas," the UN said.

The wounded man was taken by UN ambulance to a Beirut hospital, according to the press release, although Beirut is several hours from El Kham, while there is an Israeli first-aid post only a few kilometers away.

The UN complained that the relief operation was a normal,

Soviet Arms Rise Assailed by China

HONG KONG, March 12 (UPI)—China accused the Soviet Union of "undisguised efforts in arms expansion" in a report by the Chinese news agency yesterday.

It said that evidence of increased weapons production was contained in an article written by Soviet Vice-Minister of Defense I. G. Pavlovski in a recent issue of the journal Planned Economy.

Mr. Pavlovski wrote: "The combat readiness of the Soviet armed forces demands ... that research work and designing for the production of promising tactical weapons be continued and that the time in applying scientific research to production be shortened."

scheduled change of personnel and the routes were known to both sides.

Additionally, another UN relief operation at El Kham in southern Lebanon, was stopped by Christian forces, and the UN vehicle was stolen. Later the vehicle was returned, "but without the personal belongings of the observers," the report said.

On March 9, the same observation post was forcibly entered by six members of de facto forces from Christian-controlled areas wearing Israeli defense force uniforms," according to the second UN press release. "Men stood at gunpoint, from the unarmed observers a UN vehicle and other UN property along with personal belongings. The observers identified the men as the same person responsible for theft of UN property on March 7 in the same observation post."

UN sources said here that UN headquarters had informed all

the governments involved and since the incidents of theft and hijacking were growing worse, the UN had decided to go public. Similar incidents will be regularly reported, the source said.

The references to Christian forces wearing Israeli uniforms will not please the Israeli because, in recent weeks, the Israeli media have been reporting outrages committed on UN observers by Palestinians while making no reference at all to the involvement of Israeli-backed Christian forces in southern Lebanon.

According to UN sources here, the Palestinians were responsible

for most of the thefts until September of last year, when the Israelis made a major incursion into southern Lebanon. Since then, the sources said, the Lebanese Christians have become the prime offenders. In February, for example, about 18 UN vehicles were stolen in southern Lebanon and all but one were stolen by Christian forces, the sources said.

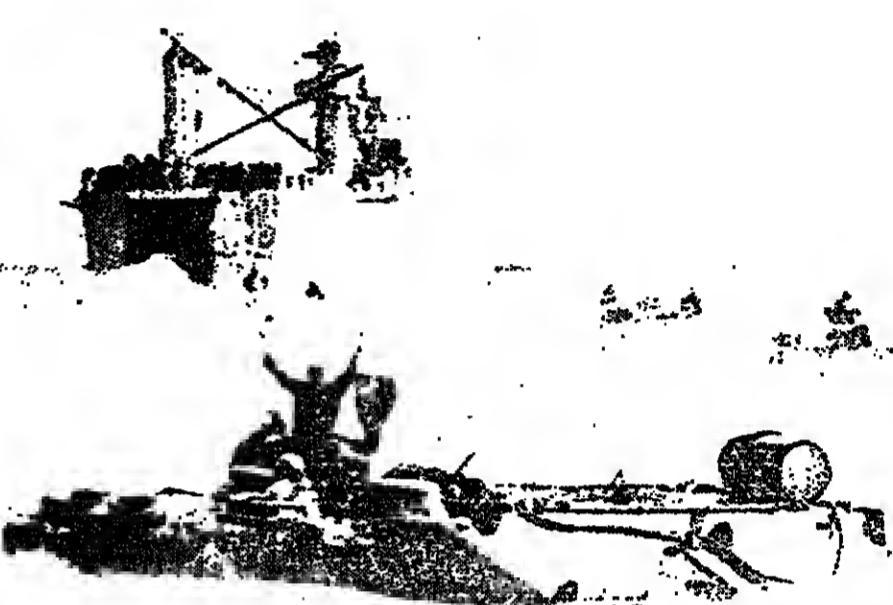
Fighting Continues

HASEAYA, Lebanon, March 12 (UPI)—Rival factions in southern Lebanon exchanged tank, artillery and heavy-machine-gun fire for the fourth straight day yesterday and Beirut newspapers reported frequent overflights by Israeli warplanes.

Leftist sources estimated two people were killed and four were injured in the fighting in the southeast corner of the country between joint Palestinian-Lebanese leftist forces and Israeli-backed Christian rightist forces.

Pakistan to Execute 3

LAHORE, Pakistan, March 12 (Reuters)—Three men convicted of kidnapping and murdering a 12-year-old boy will be executed in public by firing squad, according to an official statement issued here tonight.



Associated Press
U.S. and South Korean troops conduct a landing rehearsal at Pohang Beach, South Korea.

100,000 U.S. and South Korean Troops Practice War

SEOUL, March 12 (UPI)—Marines stepped up their landing rehearsals and infantrymen continued ground operations north of here during the weekend as the U.S.-South Korean combined exercise "Team Spirit '78," involving more than 100,000 men, gained pace.

Rain and snow that hampered part of Friday's program of the joint war games stopped, although strong winds were still blowing off the southeastern coast where marines and Navy units were training, U.S. military officials said.

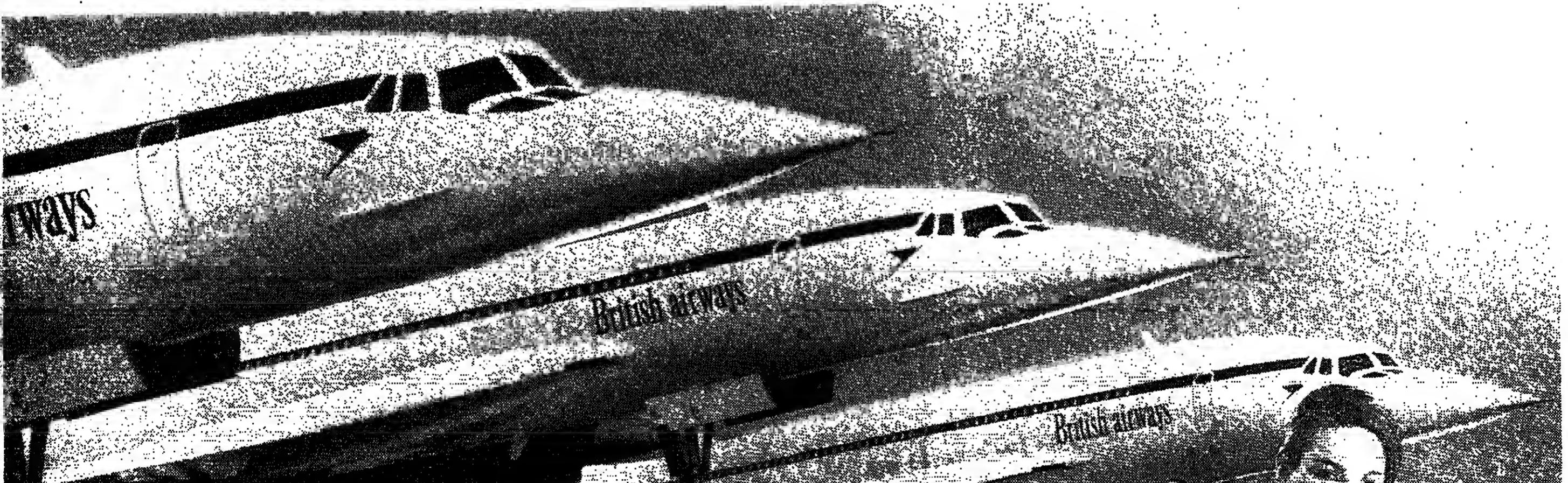
The marines landed on the Pohang beach, 190 miles southeast of Seoul, today in one of the highlights of the exercise, the officials said.

The exercise involved 20,000 of the 33,000 ground troops in

South Korea, 22,000 GIs from bases in the United States and the Pacific, and 65,000 South Korean troops. It is said to be the largest exercise since the 1950-53 Korean War.

A flotilla from the U.S. 7th Fleet, led by the aircraft carrier Midway and a South Korean Navy task force, conducted anti-submarine and anti-fast boat operations off the southeastern coast yesterday.

British Airways Concorde— your supersonic time-savers to New York Washington and the Gulf



New York Now British Airways New Yorker, flies every day except Saturday.
Leave London 1115 — arrive New York 10.00 (local time).

Washington British Airways Concorde flies to Washington every Monday and Saturday.
Leave London 13.00 — arrive Washington 1210 (local time).

Bahrain British Airways Concorde flies London-Bahrain in 4½ hours every Wednesday, Friday and Sunday.
Leave London at 13.00 — arrive Bahrain 20.15 (local time).

'Can we help you?'
British airways

Impertinent Question Mark

The idea that American Jews are—or should be—united on the very issues that now divide Israel's parliament and Prime Minister Begin's Cabinet is, plainly, preposterous. Yet some leaders of the U.S. Jewish community are not only pretending to such unity, they also seek to promote it by hunting for villains in President Carter's court. It is an unworthy, dangerous diversion from the serious questions that need to be faced in the Middle East and that, happily, are being faced by the Israelis themselves.

Let us quickly drive this sad but apparently necessary message to the point: It is scurrilous to suggest that Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's security adviser, is anti-Israel or anti-Semitic. It is insulting to suggest that President Carter, too, is now "a question mark" in the eyes of American Jews—insulting to a President who, right or wrong, has impressively addressed the complex problems of Israel's security, insulting to Jews—and all others—whose concerns for Israel are informed by more sophisticated analysis.

It does not really matter what political imperatives prompted such an unfortunate approach to the issues by Rabbi Alexander Schindler, the normally wise and diplomatic chairman of the conference of presidents of major American Jewish organizations. He has been among the most enlightened critics of Israeli policies. We can well imagine that the job of trying to speak for American Jews to the White House these days is a difficult, unenviable task. But that is not because sinister counselors block the path to President Carter or underestimate the political standing of Israel's friends. It is because Israel's true interests at this historic juncture are, everywhere and properly, the subject of intense debate.

The question is whether Mr. Begin is missing a rare opportunity to make peace with

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Egypt by holding out for excessive terms: Does his diplomacy seek genuine security or also beyond security, more territory than was ever sought by his predecessors? President Carter and all his top advisers momentarily suspect that Mr. Begin seeks more than he needs or can reasonably expect to achieve. They are holding fast to the traditional American position that support for Israel should not extend to claims of Israeli sovereignty far beyond the lines that prevailed before the 1967 war. That may be a debatable proposition, among Jews or anyone else, but there is nothing perfidious about it.

There also exist other important questions about Israel's wisdom in erecting new settlements in disputed regions during the peace talks and about the United States' wisdom in selling jet fighters to Saudi Arabia. You don't have to be Jewish to disagree with President Carter's judgments in these matters, or non-Jewish to agree.

There is more important work to be done by Jewish leaders than to rate President Carter's advisers on some spurious scale of sympathy for Israel. It is not leadership to play on the fears of American Jews who have so long endured the genuine threats to their brethren in the Middle East. Leadership now lies in helping Americans understand why President Sadat and other Arab leaders appear ready to bury the old enmities; why Israel, too, needs to recalibrate its long-term security position, and what risks reside in President Carter's conciliatory attempt to arrange a lasting peace. Leadership now lies not in standing firmly behind the Israeli government's negotiating position of the week but in sorting out the difficult options that are causing such healthy controversy in Israel itself. The pertinent question mark belongs after the phrase, "Why not argue the issues on the merits?"

THE NEW YORK TIMES

A Question of Competence

Thanks to a series of maneuvers so maladroit as to be almost unbelievable, the Carter administration is now confronted with serious questions about the integrity of the Department of Justice. The routine replacement of a U.S. attorney has been made to appear as if it were part of a major scandal. And a partial victory over the Senate on the merit selection of judges has been made to look as if it were an undercover deal to institutionalize political patronage. As a result, what would have been a pro forma hearing on the nomination of Benjamin R. Civiletti to be deputy attorney general has become a wide-ranging inquiry into the way the Department of Justice is operating. The longer the inquiry goes on, the worse those operations look. The evidence so far does not demonstrate that the department is actually lacking in integrity. But it does suggest the department lacks some other qualities that you would pretty much count on finding in the government's law-enforcement agency.

* * *

Start with the affair of David W. Marston, who was removed as the U.S. attorney in Philadelphia. Everything Mr. Marston has done since his removal indicates that Attorney General Griffin Bell was correct in his decision last spring that Mr. Marston, a last-minute patronage appointee of the Ford administration, ought to be replaced. Before that decision could be carried out, however, Mr. Marston had embarked on an investigation of two congressmen who were pushing to get him out of office and he had become a popular hero in Philadelphia for his pursuit of corruption. Those two facts made removing him a delicate matter. But President Carter and Mr. Bell went ahead without a second thought, spurred on by still another telephone call from one of the congressmen. Their explanation subsequently was that they didn't know about the investigation. That lack of knowledge would be incredible except that it squares with the other things that are coming out about the department's internal operations. You would think that the attorney general and the president would be told about any investigation of a congressman if only to protect them from publicly collaborating with someone about to be indicted. But not in this administration.

In any event, neither the White House nor

the Department of Justice seemed to understand its problem. Misleading information was provided about the ouster, and material was excised from various documents because its publication might appear to be embarrassing. The result is that it looks as if Mr. Marston has been removed to stop the investigation, and as if that stemming obstruction of justice was then clumsily covered up. We don't believe that's what happened; it would cut against the entire public record of both the President and the attorney general. But neither of them seems to grasp the fact that the way the matter has been handled gives plausibility to such a conclusion. Indeed, the Department of Justice is now under tremendous pressure to prosecute the congressman, whether or not the evidence justifies it, to disprove the accusation.

* * *

Now consider the President's effort to move toward a merit system for selecting judges and prosecutors on the basis of merit. The deal the attorney general or the President (or both) made with Sen. James O. Eastland, D-Miss., gave the President part of what he had promised during the campaign by taking appellate judges out of the patronage system. Given the stranglehold the Senate has had on those selections in the past, that was no small triumph. But by providing misleading information and squirming around on the issue, the administration has made it appear to the public that it was the President who gave up something and that he has turned his back on merit selection in favor of patronage.

What is going on here, anyway? If the Department of Justice has mangled these relatively simple matters, how many other matters of greater moment have been similarly mishandled? What is lacking in that department's operations, it seems to us, is elementary political acumen. Sooner or later, the attorney general has got to come to grips with the fact that managing the Department of Justice is more than just deciding legal questions. It also involves a sensitivity to appearances and an awareness of the important role the department has in protecting the President from certain pressures and unwitting, but costly, errors. It's a matter—to use the President's favorite term—of "competence."

THE WASHINGTON POST

International Opinion

Success Seen for West

The Soviet Union fought to keep human rights issues off the floor but the West and the neutrals succeeded not only in defeating

this but in turning Belgrade very much into a human rights conference. To this extent, Belgrade, far from being a walkover for the U.S.S.R., was a success for the West.

—From the Sunday Times (London).

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 13, 1903

ST. PETERSBURG—Tsar Nicholas II promised great reforms in a message to his people yesterday. He insisted on the free exercise of religion and a better condition for the clergy, laying special emphasis on the promise of greater tolerance for all. He said there would be more freedom for the peasants, who would no longer be subjected to arbitrary punishment by the local authorities.

Fifty Years Ago

March 13, 1923

BUDAPEST—Because, in the opinion of the minister of public education, skirts have become too short, all girl students in the state schools and colleges have been ordered to wear sailor suits with wide trousers. These suits will closely resemble the uniform of the Hungarian Navy. The order is seen as an indication of the future of feminine dress, as supported by many Paris couturiers.



Bill on Retirement Deserves Debate

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—With little public notice, Congress is about to pass a bill that will affect the future work opportunities of almost every American. It is a measure opposed by most business organizations and viewed with skepticism by the AFL-CIO, and yet there is hardly a politician ready to raise a word of caution about it.

It is the bill that would ban any mandatory retirement age for federal workers and give almost all private-sector employees protection against involuntary retirement up to the age of 70, instead of the present ceiling of 65.

The political appeal of the measure is indicated by the fact that it passed the House last year with only four dissenting votes.

And it was approved in slightly different form by the Senate, with only seven "nays."

Compromise

A conference committee of the two bodies now has agreed on a compromise version of the bill, which may be up for approval in the House as early as this week.

It is a politically appealing measure, described by proponents as an answer to the evils of "age discrimination." But, from another perspective, it can also be called an "I'm all right, Jack" bill. For if it becomes law, it means that those of us who have jobs can hold onto them longer, if we wish, while younger people, scrambling for a foothold on the employment ladder, wait still longer in the cold.

The hearings on this measure, which whizzed through Congress with extraordinary speed, are full of noble sentiment about the rights of senior citizens. But they are conspicuously lacking in anything that can be called a solid estimate of the legislation's impact on a job market where teenagers are having a tough time finding entry-level opportunities and minority youth unemployment rates in some cities run up to 40 per cent.

It is known that voluntary early retirement before the traditional age of 65 has become more and more popular in the last decade.

Relying on that trend, the U.S. Department of Labor told Congress that it estimates that only 150,000 to 200,000 older work-

ers would take advantage of the bill's protection against forced retirement at age 65. Even a shift of 200,000 jobs from the young to the normally retired is a "social consequence" of some consequence. But there are indications that the effects may be much larger than that.

A personnel officer of Sears, Roebuck said he thought that the law would end new hiring by 7 per cent in his firm and eliminate 20,000 "job change opportunities" (hiring and promotions) in the first five years of application to that one company alone.

Arthur Prince Jr., testifying for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, said it was "very clear to us that if this legislation goes through, it is going to undermine in many companies the affirmative-action programs that provide for improved opportunities for young and minority workers." Vernon Jordan of the National Urban League expressed the same fear and so did Bert Seidman, director of the Social Security department of the AFL-CIO.

"It may be unjust to force retirement on those who are healthy and want to continue working," Seidman said. "But it is equally unjust to lay off younger workers with families to support and retain at work elderly workers who are eligible for Social Security benefits, a good private pension and health care."

Despite Seidman's reasoned objections, the AFL-CIO has now adopted a position of neutrality toward the legislation, after winning a provision "grandfathering in" all existing union contracts that have mandatory retirement provisions at an age younger than 70. "We decided," said one AFL-CIO lobbyist, "just to let Congress go its way."

The Carter administration, no more eager than Congress to confront the elderly and their lobbyists, is giving the bill its blessing. So there is little to halt its progress.

Dangerous

Questioning benefits for the elderly is dangerous for politicians—and even for reporters, like this one, who are on the downward side of their own material climb toward retirement. A previous column on the subject of the exponential growth of federal payments to the retired a few years back gave ample warning that any discussion of such

questions is likely to invite the charges of ingratitude toward one's elders.

But the issue is there, whether we like it or not. There are hard choices involved. Every elderly third-grade teacher who decides to stay in the classroom an extra five years means that five more classes will be taught by a 1935 college graduate, rather than a 1975 graduate.

Every federal employee who decides to hold onto his job indefinitely means that much less change in the bureaucracy.

These issues deserve more debate than they have received in the legislation that is about to become law.

Why Siegel Is Leaving White House

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—While Dr. Mark A. Siegel's split with President Carter's even-handed Mideast policy was probably inevitable, a troubling question persists: Why must this talented young man now be entirely lost to a beleaguered White House in desperate need of talent?

The indistinct answers probe into many corners of life in the Carter administration, confirming suspicion of outsiders by the President's campaign operatives: an ambiguous role played by Vice-President Mondale's office, the Democratic party's old "regulars" vs. "reformers" feuding carried on within the White House.

Wholly apart from the Mideast, Siegel's loss ought to be cause for White House mourning; instead, the enemies he has there have been congratulating themselves that the wicked witch is dead. That is ironic because Siegel has been more devoted to Jimmy Carter's real political interests than some of Siegel's foes on the Vice-President's staff. So, a few thoughtful Carter insiders, while disagreeing with Siegel's emotional Mideast position, see on the Vice-President's staff, So, a few thoughtful Carter insiders, while disagreeing with Siegel's emotional Mideast position, see on the Vice-President's staff, So, a few thoughtful Carter insiders, while disagreeing with Siegel's emotional Mideast position, see on the Vice-President's staff,

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PARIS, MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1978

INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS

Page 7

China's Power Shifts Reflected in 2d Rank

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG (WP)—Every political convention produces winners and losers, and China's fifth National People's Congress—equivalent to a legislature—has provided some of the most concrete signs of who is rising fast in the post-Mao era.

The obvious stars of this new government are the Communist party chairman and Premier Hua Kuo-feng, who retained his unchallenged role as head of party and government, and Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping, who put many old cronies in important jobs even if he did not get the premiership for himself.

But it is in the rank just below Mr. Hua and Mr. Teng that the most significant movements within the all-powerful, 22-member party Politburo can be seen. Congress name lists show significant gains for two

ancient army generals, an old Mongol leader and some relatively younger technocrats, and a loss of power by the two most important local party officials in the capital, Peking Mayor Wu Teh and army commander Chen Hsi-tien.

The changes illustrate the importance of personal ties in a government ostensibly run on policy considerations alone. They also reveal the continued reliance on leaders whose advanced ages guarantee more power shuffles in the near future.

Pecking Disorder

Since they reorganized themselves just before August's 11th National Party Congress after two years of intense political infighting, the Politburo members have declined to put themselves into the kind of clear pecking order that Chinese officials usually prefer.

Many visitors to China will attest to the Chinese fetish for having a leader, deputy leader and other clearly ranked members even in tourist groups. But in reaction to the political uncertainties of the day, the Politburo below the first five places has steadfastly listed itself only in the Chinese equivalent of alphabetical order.

The just concluded People's Congress has been forced, however, to draw up some nonparty rank lists that give substantial clues to the results of maneuvering in the last several months.

Peking commander Chen, for instance, should have been No. 3 in the new list of 13 vice-premiers, based on his ranking after the last Congress in 1975. Instead, he is No. 6, having been overtaken by the rising star of army Marshal Han Hsiang-chien, 75, and two young men, petrochemists and planning expert Yu Chiu-Li, 54, and the somewhat mysterious party technocrat, Chi Teng-kuei, about 60.

Army Friends

Major Wu would rightly have expected to find himself listed third among vice-chairmen of the Congress, based on his 1975 showing. But now he is fifth, having been overtaken by army marshal and nuclear weapons expert Nieh Jung-chien, 79, and the Mongol leader Ulanfu, 74.

Mr. Wu has, surprisingly, managed to stay ahead of a fast-rising south China leader, Wei Kuching, a Teng protégé who has assumed important new responsibilities in the army. This may be a measure of the developing ability of Mr. Hua, 57, to protect some people identified with him.

Mr. Wu and Marshal Chen have clearly suffered for their

outspoken participation in the campaign to criticize Mr. Teng that raged in the last few months of Mao's life and ended shortly after the old chairman died. Mr. Teng's friends in the army and government enlisted Mr. Hua's support, arrested the anti-Teng faction in the Politburo and brought Mr. Teng back to lend his administrative and intellectual energies to reviving the Chinese economy.

Mayor Wu, Marshal Chen and some others seemed to have wrapped themselves in Mr. Hua's cloak in reaction to this. Mr. Wu is regularly beside Mr. Hua at public appearances, and so far he and some other like them have survived.

Lively Debate

Mr. Teng, in the meantime, has also gained a chairmanship, being elected chairman of the hitherto weak Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. The organization is designed to win support for the Communist party among non-Communists, particularly intellectuals and overseas Chinese. The Chinese press has given unusual attention to this work in recent months, as part of the effort to revive science and technology and isolate the Nationalist Chinese on Taiwan. Mr.

Pecking Disorder

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Outspoken Participation

Teng's presence may make the consultative conference a more important body in the future.

Yeh Chien-ying, 80, has become chairman of the standing committee of the Congress, making him ceremonial head of state. Analysts here are conducting a lively debate over whether this enhances his power as No. 3 in the party, or gets him out of the way in punishment for such things as his earlier support of Lin Piao, the defense minister who once tried to overthrow Mao.

Among big losers in the Congress were two 78-year-old men who did not show up, despite rumors that they might. Peng Chen, who was the Peking mayor in 1966 and a close colleague of Mr. Teng, was not rehabilitated from political limbo as many of his old friends have been. Peng Teh-hui, a powerful defense minister who lost out to Mao in a 1959 policy dispute, also did not reappear, and there are reports now that he died a year ago.

Like all such disgraced officials, Marshal Peng's end probably came in comfortable circumstances. China is ruled now mostly by men who tasted temporary political disgrace in the 1960s. Toward some others who have suffered political defeat they are likely to take the attitude of "there, but for the grace of Mao, go I."

The leaders are applauded at China's Fifth National People's Congress in Peking. Seated, from left, are Wang Tung-hsing, deputy premier for internal security; Teng Hsiao-ping, senior deputy premier; Chairman Hua Kuo-feng; Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying, and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien.

UPI



East Germany Trying to Slim Down Citizens

BERLIN, March 12 (Reuters)—After a series of unsuccessful newspaper campaigns to persuade East Germany's overweight population to shed some fat, the state

is now taking to the air.

Health experts yesterday began broadcasting a series of six radio talks with tips and slimming recipes for the country's 4.5 million overweight men and women—roughly one in four of the population.

Migration Habits Of U.S. Blacks Shifting Sharply.

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—Black Americans are moving out of the industrial Northeast and settling in the South in the largest such migration since slavery ended, the government reported Friday.

A Census Bureau study shows that 147,000 blacks moved out of the Northeast from March, 1975, to March, 1977, and that more than two-thirds of them—104,000—moved to the South. The others moved to the north-central regions and to the West.

During the same period, however, the number of blacks moving from the South and north-central regions was not significantly different from the number moving into those areas.

In the 1960s, when many blacks moved out of the South to the Northeast and north-central regions in hopes of finding better jobs, better schools and better social opportunities,

Without Ties

Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., supreme allied commander in Europe, has said that it could cause "serious problems" for NATO.

Except for Iceland, whose Communists are highly nationalistic and without ties to either Moscow or Peking, the West has never had to deal with Communists in a NATO or Common Market government.

Without Ties

In Italy, which has tried to dominate international Communism, its leaders say, is committed to achieving power peacefully through the electoral process. They say that they would respect civil liberties and would be limited to parliamentary democracies if rejected at the polls, go peacefully.

But many in the West are not convinced that the Eurocommunists are sincere, and they are

not willing to accept the idea of Communists in West European governments. For the potential impact goes far beyond the nations must directly involved—France, Italy and Spain.

It could mean sharing military secrets in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and it could mean a sweeping change in the European Common Market, which has insisted that its membership be limited to parliamentary democracies.

Without Ties

In France, Italian party leaders had watched Mr. Dubcek with interest. They thought that his "socialism with a human face" might be a model for Western Europe.

Mr. Brezhnev apparently felt that Mr. Dubcek's experiment might infect other satellite states and, eventually perhaps, the Soviet Union. Nearly every Communist party in Western Europe denounced his destruction of the "Prague spring."

With divisions in the party structure becoming clearer, Mr. Brezhnev organized a conference of European Communist parties.

His aim: To ostracize Peking and restore Moscow to its position of dominance in the international movement. That move coincided with a Kremlin effort to convene a meeting on European security and cooperation to enhance the Soviet position as a world power.

In the view of many experts, Mr. Brezhnev blundered seriously in insisting on the party meeting, as well as on what became known as the Helsinki conference, because:

• The 1975 Helsinki accord went to haunt Moscow at the review conference in Belgrade, concluded last week, as a result of debate over a final document that did not include a passage on human rights.

• The party conference, held in Berlin, in 1978, became an embarrassment, too, since Mr. Brezhnev insisted on bringing Marshal Tito back into the fold under any conditions. For this, the Soviet leaders had to accept a final statement endorsing the rights of every Communist party to see its own way to power.

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Euromarket**A Number of Eurobond Issues Launched as Dollar Gains a Bit**

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, March 13 (UPI)—International markets were in a state of uncertainty at the end of last week, unsure whether to believe reports of an impending U.S.-West German agreement to save the dollar or whether such an agreement, if reached, would be effective.

Operators in the foreign exchange market were taking no sides. Short positions, speculative as well as further depreciation, were closed out on a major scale, driving the dollar a considerable point on Friday. Coming on top of modest gains during the week, the dollar ended where it was 30 days ago against the deutsche mark and Swiss franc—erasing the erosion of the last month.

Investment bankers waited no longer in selling what appeared to be changing if not changed attitude to the dollar by launching numbers of new Eurobonds. The dollar sector of the international capital market has been limping late January and the volume of issues waiting to be launched is said to be quite substantial, so it was not unexpected that the banks would move fast at the first sign of a revival.

Not only was the dollar recovering, but prices of dollar bonds in the secondary market moved up markedly during the week—in some cases as much as a point—and short-term interest rates, which most analysts had been forecasting, would rise, inching down with the 12-month deposits now at the level they were a month ago.

Bond dealers were somewhat sceptical about the recovery in rates, noting that virtually all of it was professional and, more importantly, there was no selling. Dealers were uncertain about

whether the \$225 million of fixed-rate and \$56 million of floating-rate dollar bonds now on offer could be comfortably absorbed.

The presence of one or more of the three major Swiss banks as co-managers in all of the fixed-rate issues would appear to confirm the optimist's view that substantial amounts of investable funds have been built up during the weeks that the fixed-rate dollar bond market was virtually standstill and is just waiting for the right conditions to move into the market. It may be noteworthy, however, that none of the three Swiss banks is acting as lead manager.

The fixed-rate issues include:

- \$100 million for Norway in five-year notes carrying a coupon of 8 1/4 per cent.

- \$50 million for the European Coal and Steel Community, split evenly between 15-year, 9-per-cent and 20-year, 9 1/4-per-cent paper. (It just completed a \$15-million private placement in Japan for 10 years priced at 93 3/4 with a coupon of 8 3/4 per cent.)

- \$50 million for MacMillan Bloedel, the Canadian forest-products firm, offering 8 1/4 per cent on 15-year paper.

Secondary Market

- \$25 million for Ibbi, the U.S. financial services company, which is issuing 10-year bonds carrying a coupon of 9 3/4 per cent.

The market for floaters has remained modestly active throughout the dollar crisis, a function of the widely held view that interest rates are likely to rise and that floaters offer the best protection now on offer:

- \$20 million for Banco Union of Venezuela. The money is actually being raised by its Panama branch and for legal and technical reasons it is selling five-

U.S. Commodities

CHICAGO, March 13 (AP)—Speculators scrambled to buy almost anything that would protect their money from inflation last week, triggering an explosion in futures markets ranging from precious metals to agricultural products.

Further depreciation of the dollar against foreign currencies set off the spate that boosted gold and silver contracts to record highs.

Additional factors influenced the demand that lifted livestock and porkbellies contracts to peak levels, as well as pushing grain futures to their highest prices this year.

Although precious metals futures slipped when the U.S. currency firmed later in the week, gold and silver rallied again to net huge gains for the period. Silver futures, after surging by the daily limit on Wednesday, finished ahead an average of 37 cents, the equivalent of \$1,850 a contract. The March delivery closed at \$33.35 an ounce.

Gold contracts set records during three consecutive sessions on New York's Comex, advancing about \$6 an ounce for the week. The spot contract, nearing an all-time high, ended at \$1,282.10. Platinum futures rose the daily limit at mid-week, finishing some 37 an ounce higher for the period. The demand for some metals also spilled into copper futures, which climbed 3 cents a pound in the current contract.

Soybean and soybean product futures registered their highest prices in months before plummeting at the week's end. The March soybean contract on the Chicago Board of Trade soared to \$26.80 a bushel, a dollar higher than two weeks ago. And although it eventually dropped to \$26.13 1/2, it was 25 cents ahead for the period. The March soybean oil delivery surged 2 cents a pound despite heavy liquidation on Friday.

By the end of the period, soybeans were 6 1/2 to 25 cents higher than a week ago, with March contracts quoted at \$26.38 to \$26.80 a bushel; wheat gained 4 1/2 to 7 1/4 cents, March \$2.73; corn advanced 2 3/4 to 5 cents, March \$2.32 1/4; and oats were 1/4 cent lower to 1/2 cent higher, March \$1.23 1/2.

With much more attractive yields in the secondary market, managers over that the secondary market quotes are really not indicative because any volume of buying orders would lift the prices sharply.

The market for floaters has remained modestly active throughout the dollar crisis, a function of the widely held view that interest rates are likely to rise and that floaters offer the best protection now on offer:

- \$20 million in seven-year notes for Costa Rica with the coupon set at 8 1/4 points over Libor and guaranteed never to be set lower than 8 1/2 per cent.

(Continued on Page II, Col. 5)

The U.S. Economic Scene**Two Developments Bring a Touch of Spring**

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK (NYT)—The atmosphere was dark and the gloom was deep in the economic world during most of last week, and then, suddenly on Friday, it appeared that spring was arriving a little early this year. The withered spirits of economic analysts, government officials and anyone else who monitors the U.S. economic scene were then revived—at least temporarily—by two dramatic developments.

The first was the surprisingly favorable tone of the monthly employment statistics for February, showing another decline in joblessness and an increase of 120,000 jobs in manufacturing.

The second tonic was the jump of the dollar in the foreign-exchange markets toward the weekend after more active support operations by this country and other nations.

Before that one-two dose of good news, there had been a succession of adverse developments that created a new sense of worry both here and abroad about the probable direction of the U.S. economy and the management being applied to it in Washington.

The crop of depressing developments early in the week was large. Half of the nation's coal mining has remained suspended after more than three months of bargaining for a new labor contract and Washington's unsuccessful intervention efforts, which wound up in a Taft-Hartley injunction to try to get the miners back to work. Moreover, the inflation situation took a turn for the worse with the government report that wholesale prices had veered upward again into the double-digit area in February.

The dollar was being subjected to further attacks in the currency markets, and the latest survey of business capital-spending plans was not at all inspiring.

Despite all of those downbeat elements, the financial markets held their ground fairly well. They were obviously hoping for some clarification.

Congress appeared to be making some headway toward completing negotiations at its conference on a compromise energy bill. William Miller, the former chairman of Textron, was finally installed as the new chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and made a good impression with his economic views before two congressional committees.

More important, perhaps, was the prevailing belief that the underlying condition of the American economy for the near term is still sound.

Nevertheless, the question being asked more frequently is whether the protracted coal strike, the cold weather and greater inflationary pressures have increased the likelihood of another recession, as did two other recessions the last two decades—the 116-day steel strike of 1959 and the oil embargo, with its subsequent quintupled price increase, of 1973.

At that time, though, 25 per cent of the business economists indicated that they expected the next downturn would begin sometime this year, and 43 per cent said they thought it would start in 1979.

However, that sounding was taken immediately after last summer's business lull, and may have been influenced by it.

At that time, though, 25 per cent of the business economists indicated that they expected the next downturn would begin sometime this year, and 43 per cent said they thought it would start in 1979.

In the meantime, the economy resumed faster growth in the fourth quarter of last year, but then ran into this winter's severe problems, which are again causing some analysts to hoist red or at least yellow flags about the danger of another recession.

Economists at the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., who were somewhat skeptical last fall about economic prospects for 1979, have turned more concerned about them now. On the other side, economists at Citibank remain more confident that no recession is in the cards this year and next.

Smaller Gains

In between are those analysts who think the likely scenario may be a "growth recession" sometime next year—not an outright negative performance of the real gross national product for at least two consecutive quarters (the usual definition of a recession) but progressively smaller, insignificant gains in the real GNP for several quarters.

"We are forecasting the start of a recession around the turn of the year," said one economist at Manufacturers Hanover.

They expect the economy to pick up in the second and third quarters.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 2)

New York Stock Market**Two Developments Bring a Touch of Spring**

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK (NYT)—The stock market was a study in contrasts last week. It started out in the doldrums and wound up with a rousing rally on Friday that put the Dow Jones industrial average ahead by 112.71 points for the week. The blue-chip indicator finished at 758.58.

On Monday, the Dow slipped below 743 to come within a whisker of breaking through the three-year closing low of Feb. 28. Prices began to improve thereafter, however, not so much because of cheerful economic news but as part of a snap response to a prolonged decline.

Friday's rally was a bit different. It fed on such favorable developments as a recovery in the dollar in foreign-currency exchanges, a decline in the latest money-supply figures and a drop in the nation's jobless rate during February.

The decrease for the third straight week in M-1, or the nation's basic money supply, was a pleasant surprise to the credit markets, and sent up the prices of bonds and other fixed-income securities.

Volume on the New York Stock Exchange totaled 108.6 million shares, compared with the preceding week's 101.17 million.

In the middle of last week, reflecting the weakness of the U.S. dollar and a skittish feeling about some other currencies, gold bullion fetched as high as \$190 in London and Zurich. This brought bullion to within reach of its record price of \$197.59 an ounce on Dec. 20, 1974, just before American citizens were allowed to purchase gold for the first time since before World War II. Some mining stocks rose as a result.

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Over-Counter Market**Two Developments Bring a Touch of Spring**

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(Continued on Page 11, Col. 2)

Moser Posts 50th World Cup Victory in Downhill Finale

ELSTENKIRCHEN, Austria, March 12 (Reuters).—Anneliese Moser, Austria's undisputed queen, today celebrated her 50th World Cup victory as she won the last downhill slalom race of the season.

After a jetstream of powdered snow slithered down the course in 1:48.81, fraction-

ally ahead of Cindy Nelson, her most consistent rival this season.

"I was fantastically nervous because it was my 50th," she said.

"I had trouble at the start and noticed I was trailing at the halfway mark."

Nelson finished second in 1:48.81 followed by Marie-Theres Nodet in 1:48.91.

In addition to today's World Cup victory—her fifth this year—Moser also ends the season with two gold medals from the World Skiing Championships in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, West Germany.

With today's race, the 24-year-old Austrian crowned a spectacular comeback from temporary

retirement three years ago after winning the World Cup for a record-breaking sixth time.

"When I started again two years ago I thought I would never do well," she said. "These two years have been tough. I have to train harder than younger people."

"I'm quite old for a skier, you know."

However, her hopes of winning the overall World Cup for a record-breaking sixth time were dashed in the United States earlier this month when she dropped points to Hanni Wenzel, who already has won the cup with an unbeatable 136 points.

Wenzel did not compete in either of the two downhill races here this weekend—both won by Moser—nor did Swiss slalom expert Lise-Marie Moroder, who is second in the overall placings with 136 points.

Because only the best three performances in each skiing discipline count toward the cup standings, Moser keeps her third place with 136 points.

Klammner Takes 4th Victory

LAAX, Switzerland, March 13 (UPI).—Franz Klammner clinched his fourth consecutive World Cup downhill title with a flourish yesterday and set the stage for a possible switch to the professional circuit with an impressive victory in the season's last downhill race, three hundredths of a second ahead of Erik Bakker.

The Olympic champion rifled down the treacherous 3,400-meter course with a record 1:55.78 while Bakker hit a bump with the finish line in sight and lost time trying to stay on his feet.

Ulrich Spies, who surprisingly edged Klammner for victory in Friday's race, came home third in 1:56.16, ahead of Ken Read and Sepp Furtl.

"My God, was this ever fast," said Klammner after a run which he described "close to perfect, everything clicked."

Klammner must choose between turning professional or remaining as one of the World Cup ski circuit's high-scoring amateurs.

"Whatever I decide, I wanted to go out a winner," he said.

"I will not make a decision before April. On the one hand,

I feel I could win another five World Cup downhill or so next season. On the other hand, the pros parallel races have a special attraction for me."

During Gotfrid's match, Connors and Roscoe Tanner, who beat Tony Roche 64-62 in the second match on Friday night, sat in the U.S. section cheering for their teammate.

In contrast to the jubilant Americans was Newcombe. Trying to stage a comeback after three years of nagging injuries, Newcombe played well, but not well enough. In his four sets against Connors and Gotfrid, the former world's top-ranked player could break serve only once.

Newcombe served well and scored on some spectacular cross-court volleys and passing shots, but could not get consistency in his game.

In the doubles match, Smith and Luis raced to a quick 6-2 victory in the first set and took a 4-1 lead in the second.

But the Australians, led by some excellent net play by Deuel, stormed back and took the next five games and the set. That set was the first the Australians won in this year's World Cup.

Linichuk, 22, and Karponosov, 27, who placed third in last year's world's and second in this year's European championships, had a "first-place" showing in the free dance to take the gold with an overall point-total of 203.40.

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Observer

Now, Let's Get Cloned

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—Reports that the first human clone is now in existence and well on his way to becoming a taxpayer have raised many questions about cloning. Here are some of the answers:

1. If I get cloned, would my relationship with the resulting child still be parenthood?—No. The relationship is called clonehood. When your clone enters school you will be required to attend meetings of the Clone-Teacher Association.

2. I'd like to be cloned, but am afraid. Is it painful?—Not at all. You simply peel off one tiny little cell from your person, place it in a female human egg cell and place the mixture in the reproductive housing of an obliging woman. In nine months she will convert it into a clone and send it to you.

3. What are the advantages of cloning compared to old-fashioned reproduction methods?—It eliminates the necessity for sex, which means you never have to interrupt your television viewing and also cuts your outlays for movie tickets and wine.

4. I have heard that people are already beginning to tell clone jokes. Isn't this a disgusting example of ignorance and prejudice?—That reminds me of the Ku Klux Klansman who had himself cloned so often he became known as the Ku Klux Klone. Cyrus, his first clone, became so tired of hearing the local people call him Cyclops that he moved to the Land of the Midnight Sun, had himself cloned and gave his son the name of Ike. The boy became known as Klondike Ike of the Klondike, but took it well until his teeth went bad and his jaw became heavy with gold inlays, the weight of which made his mouth hang open. He became so exasperated at hearing passing pedestrians shout "There's gold in the Klondike" that one day he drew a BB gun and shot a tormentor harmlessly. "Why did you buy such a cheap little gun?" the police asked him. "Because it was all my personal economy could afford," he said.

Baker

5. I hear it is very expensive to get cloned. How long will it be before the price comes down to a level the average person can afford?—There is already talk of a clone-it-yourself kit, which could be sold at hardware stores for a nominal sum. This would include a small cell peeler, one tong for placing the cell in the egg and an obliging woman willing to house the mixture until it turns into a fully developed clone. The problem is to develop an adequate supply of obliging women small enough to fit into the kit.

6. From the tax viewpoint, is it better to have a clone or a three-Martini lunch?—Under present tax law, deductions for clones will not be allowed. Despite President Carter's tax proposals, however, the full cost of the three-Martini lunch is still entirely deductible. This means that a person who can afford to have himself cloned a dozen times or more will still deduct the full cost of taking all his clones to lunch, which could make for considerable tax savings. Warning: They must, however, discuss business.

7. If a clone comes to my house for dinner, how should I treat him?—Do not open the conversation with some gaudy remark, such as, "I hear you're a clone." Many clones do not know they are clones and might be disturbed to learn it from a stranger. If they have been told, they may introduce themselves with some offhand remark such as, "You know, of course, I'm a clone." Some self-disparaging society was viewed as too much of a danger.

8. I hear they are now perfecting a clone so smart that he will soon be able to beat the grand masters at chess. Won't this take all the fun out of life?—Only for the grand masters, if it were true. Actually, it is not a clone that is now playing winning chess, but a computer.

9. What will life be like when everybody is a clone?—Very much as it is today, except of course there will never be any interruptions to television viewing, and outlays for movie tickets and wine will be practically zero.

BERLIN-BUCH, East Germany (W.P.R.)—"It is a very great loss, a sad and melancholy thing that will be hard to balance. Writers like Sarah Kirsch and Jurek Becker, we will not have again for another era."

The lament is that of Guenther Kunert, a leading East German poet, author and film producer.

He is also one of the few major cultural figures left in this country after a year in which the Communist regime got rid of many critics by forcing or encouraging about two dozen noted authors, musicians and theater personalities to go into exile in the West.

The use of forced exile has spread throughout Eastern Europe, especially in the last two years, as a way to deal with people who challenged representative governments to live up to the human rights provisions that 30 European nations, including the Soviet bloc and the United States and Canada, signed at Helsinki in 1975.

The exit of what amounts to a Who's Who of German arts and letters clearly has hurt the international image of the regime, which wants to build up an East German cultural as well as economic identity. Yet the potential for stirring discontent in this already edgy society was viewed as too much of a danger.

KUNERT rejects all the easy labels. He is a Marxist but also clearly critical of the brand of Communism practiced here.

He was among the first to sign the public protest over the forced exile of poet-singer Wolf Blaerz in November, 1976, a protest that eventually led to harassment and exile of some of the signs. He has had his problems with the regime, but thus far it has not tried to force him out and, thus far, he doesn't want to go.

"The most important thing for me is to have the possibility to write. So far, I can say, yes. Then I must ask if it is possible to publish what I write, and on this I'm hopeful."

Different

East Germany may be the most successful practitioner of forced exile for dissidents. But this country, in one very important way, is different from some of his departed colleagues, in that sense it illustrates the problem facing people whose lives are tied up in expressing the emotions of their homeland yet must decide whether to stay or leave.

When a Czechoslovak or Polish dissident writer leaves his homeland, there is no other place where he or she can write in his or her own language. For an East German, there is always the western half of this

divided country. So the fear of being forced to leave is not so great. Yet the differences in postwar culture are substantial, adding another dimension to the torment of the East Germans.

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Lost Role

Why the government hasn't forced him out "is for the government to answer. Sometimes it seems like a miracle. Perhaps the intention of some of the critics was understood as helpful and perhaps this was missed in some other writers' criticism. Sometimes the realization of a writer to his society, its culture and bureaucracy becomes totally broken so there is no chance for him to live as a writer in that society. I haven't reached this point yet."

Fascinated by U.S.

Kunert remains fascinated by the United States, where he spent four months as a visiting professor at the University of Texas in 1972.

A book about those months and travels through the United States, which he calls "The Other Planet," is now in its third printing here, which is a rarity, with more than 100,000 copies sold. Kunert writes of America with what he calls "critical love," and the book's sales testify to the enormous interest here in the United States beyond the television and movie stereotype, he says.

Yet Kunert has more than roots here that help explain why he wants to stay.

"I was born in Berlin and my history is here. It is a fixation. It is where my relatives were displaced. It is from here that they were taken to Poland to be killed. I grew up here in the years after the war in intense, anti-fascist circumstances. So yes, I'm not sure I could be comfortable in West Germany. It's what Kunert calls "writing around the edges."

To many who saw it, the message seemed clear: Nothing has changed in the battle for control by authorities.

Kunert disputes that. He says he himself is not sure what the message or interpretation should be. "Some say maybe that it showed Beethoven now belonged to us, that he was integrated in our culture and society."

In the animal corner today, we have Muffin, the dog, from Oakland, Calif. We are informed that if Muffin is asked what's

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